MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Habib Plan -- U.S. envoy Philip Habib's plan calls for, among other things, a staged departure by sea and land of about 9,000 Palestinian elements, in addition to Syrian elements in Beirut, the Voice of Lebanon and Monte Carlo radios reported. They said "D" day would begin with the receipt of a final namelist and end within 15 days. The multinational force would arrive "immediately after the departure of the Palestinians," according to the Voice of Lebanon. Monte Carlo said they would "begin to enter Beirut 8 days after the beginning of the PLO departure."

Israeli Position, Comment -- The Israeli Cabinet, meeting in special session on 10 August, decided to accept "in principle" the plan formulated by Habib but "it has proposals for various amendments," IDF radio reported. Earlier, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin announced that Israel will give Habib more time to find countries willing to receive the "terrorists" but that this period of grace will be limited, the radio said. Begin criticized the Arab countries for their reluctance to absorb the PLO. Although Jerusalem radio reported on 10 August that Habib has said countries of destination for the PLO fighters have been found -- specifically Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Egypt -- an earlier report by the radio said Habib only had agreements from Arab countries to take up to 2,000 "terrorists." In an assessment reported by the radio, IDF Intelligence Chief Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi claimed that since PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat knows that the departure of the bulk of PLO forces to Egypt and Syria is impractical because of their reluctance to accept the PLO, 'Arafat intends to use the multinational force as a buffer between the PLO and the IDF and then declare that he is prepared to leave but has nowhere to go. A related report by Jerusalem television stated that Israel considers Syria's position to be the main obstacle to the plan for the evacuation of the "terrorists" from Beirut.

In other developments, Ambassador to the United States Moshe Arens arrived in Israel for urgent consultations with the government and to report on the mood in Washington, according to ITIM and Jerusalem radio reports. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the military pressure on Beirut is essential because otherwise the "terrorists" will retract their willingness to be evacuated, the radio reported.

Israel on Paris Attack -- Condemning the terrorist attack at a Jewish restaurant in Paris, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said the anti-Israeli atmosphere prevailing in France since the beginning of the "Peace for Galilee" Operation has encouraged extremist elements to strike against Israel and Jews.

Beirut Meetings -- Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and the U.S. delegation headed by envoy Philip Habib to discuss current developments, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. According to the radio, Al-Wazzan later said the talks are "complete" and Habib is preparing his plan for implementation. Prime Minister al-Wazzan also met with PLO Chairman 'Arafat to discuss "all the topics," the radio reported.

Military Situation -- Israeli warplanes launched renewed raids against targets in west Beirut and also attacked PLO artillery positions in the Lebanese mountains east of the capital, according to statements by the IDF spokesman reported by IDF radio. The latter attacks -- against 130-mm cannons deployed within the Syrian-controlled sector in the Tarshish area -- were in retaliation for recent shelling of IDF units near 'Alayh, the radio said. The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces military spokesman announced that 42 people were killed and 85 others were wounded in the Israeli bombardment of Beirut by land, air and sea, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported. The spokesman also claimed that the joint forces repulsed an Israeli advance in the Museum area, inflicting 30 casualties. In the evening, the Israelis intensively shelled Palestinian positions

in Beirut and advanced westward from the Museum toward the Hippodrome while the Palestinians shelled Christian districts to the east and south, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Although the radio also said WAFA had confirmed reports of an Israeli landing operation on the shores of west Beirut, a Palestinian source cited by the Voice of Palestine denied the "false reports fabricated by the Phalangist radio."

Violent artillery exchanges continued late into the night, Beirut radio reported. Jerusalem radio said the IDF responded to violations of the cease-fire by the "terrorists" in Beirut and other areas.

Egyptian Position -- In a statement cited by MENA, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary 'Usamah al-Baz, accompanying President Husni Mubarak on an official visit to Muscat, said Egypt insists the PLO fighters should evacuate Beirut within the framework of a complete settlement of the Palestinian issue. He stressed that without such a solution, no stability will be achieved and any other settlement would be temporary.

Meanwhile, President Mubarak received a message from PLO Chairman 'Arafat on the Beirut situation and Palestinian Resistance, MENA reported.

Jordanian, Kuwait, Syrian Positions -- The Jordanian National Consultative Council issued a statement that condemned the United States for its "active" part in the Israeli "aggression," Amman radio reported. The statement called on Arab governments to reconsider their relations with the United States in view of its rolein supporting Israel.

A message from the amir of Kuwait to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev called on the USSR to use its international position to stop the Israeli action in Lebanon, diplomatic sources cited by KUNA revealed.

The Syrian Council of Ministers met on 9 August and emphasized the need to continue mobilizing "capabilities" in the country to maintain its pan-Arab responsibility, Damascus radio reported. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the French Government's envoy and ambassador to discuss the Lebanese situation and bilateral relations, the radio noted.

Damascus Protests -- Palestinian demonstrators in Damascus gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy to hand over a protest note on Lebanon addressed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, but a disturbance forced Syrian security forces to intervene, Monte Carlo radio reported. The demonstrators then went to the Saudi and Jordanian embassies, entering the Jordanian Embassy and obliging Syrian forces to intervene again. Amman radio said Jordan handed the Syrians a protest note denouncing the attack and holding the Syrian Government responsible. A commentary by the radio claimed the incident showed that Syria has rejected positive moves for resolving Arab differences. A Damascus radio report on the demonstrations said thousands marched to condemn U.S. stands and sent a message to President Reagan on the Palestinian position.

Arab Summit

Eleven countries -- sufficient for a quorum -- have agreed to attend a resumed Arab summit conference in Fes, the Moroccan ambassador to Tunis announced in a statement reported by KUNA. Stressing the importance of holding an Arab summit at this moment, which requires unified Arab action, confrontation and decisiveness, Riyadh radio said the delegations to the summit must be of the highest level. However, Lebanon meanwhile requested that the Arab League postpone any Arab summit until further notice, according to KUNA.

In light of the attempt to reconvene the Fes summit, the Yemeni and Tunisian proposals for an extraordinary summit in Tunis have been withdrawn, according to reports by San'a' radio and KUNA.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military communique carried by INA claimed that two large Iranian naval "targets" were destroyed and sunk in the Khowr-e Musa area. Meanwhile, IRNA reported that Iranian artillery and naval shelling hit Iraqi positions across the Shatt al-'Arab killing over 20 Iraqis

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIETS DEVELOPING VAST MILITARY INFRASTRUCTURE

PM091519 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 11

[Gordon Brook-Shepherd article: "What the Russians Are Plotting in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Every since the Russians invaded Afghanistan, nearly all the news to come out of that unhappy country has dealt with the running battle between the Afghan freedom fighters and the Red Army garrison.

Yet, though that is the most dramatic story of the 30 months of Soviet occupation, there is another untold one that is far more important: The way in which, undeterred by any guerrilla fighting, the Russians are remorselessly building up a vast military infrastructure which, before another 30 months have passed, will enable them to dominate the entire south-east region -- Iran, Pakistan, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf all included. Indeed, in concert with their political ally, India, the Russians could use this same network to challenge China to the east. We are thus talking about one of the potentially most dangerous shifts in the strategic East-West balance going on anywhere in the globe.

The clearest clue to the real long-term purpose of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is their striking development of military airfields. These are being built and equipped with sophisticated defence systems on a scale that can have nothing whatsoever to do with the campaign against the mujahidin -- who anyway do not possess a single aircraft between them.

Thus six new Soviet airfields are currently under construction in the north-eastern province of Badakhshan, where the guerrillas do not even operate. The province is almost as forbidding and deserted as a lunar land-scape; but as it forms the one land link between the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan, its strategic importance is obvious. Three of the six airfields -- at the moment no more than dirt landing strips -- have been hacked out of the mountains of the so-called Wakhan panhandle, which thrusts from Badakhshan into China. The Russians have also stationed one infantry regiment, plus some anti-aircraft units, in this God-forsaken area. The 2,000 soldiers concerned, utterly bored and isolated, are reported to have one of the worst morale problems of the whole occupation army, and to be taking heavily to drugs and drink.

Major military airbases being extended are at Bagram, north of Kabul, and at Shindand, Qandahar and Jalalabad, in the south and west of the country. The Russians have brought in two regiments of SAM-8 missiles to guard them, adding to the lower-grade defence capacity of the SAM-2s, 3s and 6s already with the Afghan Army. The SAM-8 is the best low-level quick reaction missile that the Russians possess, and can only be intended to match the most modern Western strike aircraft. Completely new military airfields are either operating or under construction at Farah and Herat (facing Iran); at Serdeh Band, near the Pakistan border, and at Askargh, near Qandahar.

The Soviet air bases south of the Hindu Kush range are seen as particularly significant by Western observers. They are all safely away from the treacherous flying conditions of the mountains and in the good weather zone of the great desert belt. From here the Russians are well-placed to cover their own substantial naval forces in the Indian Ocean and also to threaten any opponents there or in the Gulf. The type of Soviet aircraft being stationed at these bases suggests that this is precisely what the Kremlin has in mind. MiG-27s, which are long-range bombers, are known to be there, as well as a long-range reconnaissance squadron of 10 MiG-25s, which can now patrol those same warm waters Peter the Great once coveted.

Both the Soviet military command structure and the Red Army's lines of communication have been shaped, since the Afghan invasion, to fit this broad capability. As part of a re-grouping of Soviet forces throughout the USSR, a southern command, under Marshal Sokolov, has been set up to control the military district of Turkestan, central Asia and Transcaucus.

It is this command, with headquarters at Tashkent, which is in overall charge of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan -- and, presumably, of anything they might get up even further afield.

The build-up of the communications and supply links between the Soviet Union and Afghansistan can only be described as spectacular over the past two years; again, the scale far exceeds the needs of a supposedly "temporary" garrison. Thus a satellite ground station (called Lotos by the Russians and Shamshad by the Afghans) was opened at Kabul on February 28 this year -- primarily for the benefit of the Soviet southern command at Tashkent. (The Kremlin has every reason to appreciate this ultra-modern facility; it is known that the Marxist coup which preceded the Soviet invasion was hatched on a special satellite link between Moscow and the Soviet Embassy in Kabul).

A permanent road and rail bridge now spar the River Oxus to replace the old pontoon structure, and the river ports of Hairata and Sher Khan are being rapidly expanded with permanent installations. A twin oil and diesel pipe-line is being built to run from Termez (just on the Russian side of the border) down through Mazar-e Sharif and Oalagai to Kabul, and an electricity transmission line is under construction, also initially to Mazar-e Sharif. One power source, however, goes the other way. This is Afghan natural gas, 95 per cent of which goes up on a pipe-line to the Soviet Union. The Russians have placed the monitoring meters just inside their own frontier so they can produce their own import figures.

Both the gas and the oil pipelines have been attacked and temporarily cut by the guerrillas, but in general the Russians have been able to proceed quietly with their strategic development plans without any serious interference.

Nonetheless, the Russians are infuriated by the embarrassingly stubborn resistance of the Mujahidin, even if they are not afraid of it and, for their current counter-insurgency campaign, have brought in another 10,000 troops to add to their regular garrison of around 90,000. The result still seems to be the familiar stalemate of the Russians holding the towns (and of course, all their own bases) and the guerrillas controlling much of the mountainous countryside.

The cost in casualties to the 40th Soviet Army (hq in Termez), which provides the occupation forces, is hard to establish. Clearly, it varies between those years when the army goes on the offensive in major "search and destroy" operations (as in 1980 and again, apparently, now) and, as in 1981, when it keeps a low profile and avoids battles in the countryside. But an average toll of 3,000 a year in killed, wounded and sick is probably not far off the mark. It is known that at least one Russian transport plane which can take up to 70 litters, makes a weekly tour of six main air bases in Afghanistan to collect Red Army casualties and evacuate them to the Soviet Union. As for the dead, they seem to be provided for several times over -- if the report can be believed that a coffin factory in Kabul is producing 200 of the wooden boxes every day. These could only be for the Russians or their small contingents of Cuban and East European helpers: all Moslems are buried simply in white sheets.

To begin with, the Red Army tried, whenever practicable, to bring its dead back for normal funerals at home. But this practice was discontinued after relatives, taking a last look at the bodies, found some of them horribly mutilated (or, not infrequently, mixed up), As many as possible of the corpses are now interred in military cemeteries inside Afghanistan. Unlike the British Government over those killed in the Falklands, however, the Soviet authorities are not offering special compassionate visits for the families.

That is not the only contrast with the Falklands conflict, which shrinks in strategic as well as physical terms when compared with this unpublicised menace building up on the roof of the world. What, if anything, can be done about it, by the West as a whole, and by Pakistan, which is the last solid Western bulwark left in the region?

On a recent visit to Pakistan I discussed this at length with several of Pakistan's leading figures -- including President Zia himself. The man at the sharp end of all is the governor of the North-West Frontier Province, General Fazle Haq, an affable and splendidly dynamic figure.

He feels strongly that both Pakistan and the West ought to stop pussy-footing over their aid for the guerrilla fighters (many of whom, of course, are drawn in relays from the 2.7 million Afghan refugees now crowded in or around his province). Speaking in his spacious office at Peshawar -- once occupied by British generals, and with the mahogany desks and old shooting trophies of the raj still in place -- he told me:

"Our policy of no peace and no war is absurd. Either we come to terms with Kabul or we give these chaps (the mujahidin) proper arms, and enough of them and really hit the Russians. Whatever the risks we must do this before their line of communications build-up is completed.

Back in Islamabad the Foreign Office chiefs seemed all for coming to terms. "We are, after all, such a small country," one of them sighed (which sounds odd to an Englishman, until you compare Pakistan's 85 million with the 1,000 million of China or the 700 million of India), "and we must cut our cloth accordingly."

President Zia, with whom I spent nearly four hours of one memorable evening, came somewhere between the doves and the hawks. He was wary of provoking the Russian bear unnecessarily, yet quite resolute to stand up to him.

"Of course," he said, when we discussed the Soviet strategic build-up, "what they are really after in Afghanistan is to dominate everything in the region, down to the Horn of Africa and beyond. Iran and the Gulf are the supreme prizes. And also now the most tempting. Yes, we stand in their way and they try all manner of tactics to neutralise or scare us. But if it comes to it we shall fight with all we have got. We do not want American bases or American soldiers. All we ask for and need are the weapons. If 85 million Pakistanis cannot defend their country, then nobody can."

One hopes that Washington, as well as Moscow, has taken note. Britain, alas, is a bystander these days in the Himalayan great game which she once played with such zest.

SARBOLAND OUTLINES ROLE OF AFGHAN RADIO, TV

LD072312 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan: According to the tasks specified in the PDPA action program, which says that the word of party and government should reach the ears of the working people, and in order to realize the resolutions of the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum that the people should learn more about the objectives of social, economic and cultural plans of the party and government, and in accordance with the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat, a specific radio and television program has been prepared for each of the ministers.

Therefore, we now draw your attention to a speech by 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of culture and information:

[Begin Sarboland recording] The main branches of mass media, responsible for the explanation and propagation of the revolutionary aspirations and policies of the DRA party and government, are radio and television, which can play an enormous role in the political education of the masses.

After the April Revolution and especially after the victory of the new development stage of the revolution, major, qualitative and quantitative changes can be seen in the work of these two branches of mass media. For example:

The creation of new political, economic and art programs such as radio the voice of people, revolutionary guards, sarandoy, worker, [words indistinct] and soldier's voice, and others, in radio and television; the increase in interviews and talks by workers, peasants and other toilers concerning their work, life and revolution on radio and television; the radio broadcast of 30-minute programs for the fraternal nationalities of Afghanistan in their own languages and music programs for the fraternal nationalities of Afghanistan on television; the broadcast of documentary reports for the provinces; the extensive broadcast and [word indistinct] of decisions and resolutions of the party and government and the provision of the PDPA Central Committee's guidelines via different programs; interesting programs introducing the socialist countries and explaining the peaceful and human policies of these countries; and preparation of programs on the Western world.

Exposing the nature of imperialism and its interference in our revolutionary country; exposing the conspiracies and the dirty faces of the counterrevolutionary rebels, thieves and murderers; the broadcast of various programs introducing the true culture of the country, and the preparation of different musical, drama and historical programs; the broadcast of party programs to strengthen national unity and strengthen relations between the party, people and government.

Radio Afghanistan at present broadcasts 17 hours a day and television broadcasts daily around 5 hours and 45 minutes. These two important means of communication, despite various difficulties arising from the budget, shortage of skilled personnel and necessary buildings, consistently continue their work for the realization of the resolutions of the national conference and the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum. In order to maintain this objective, they will carry out expansion and improvement of the level of broadcasts in the capital and the provinces. [passage indistinct]

The construction of a new radio complex with the assistance of the friendly GDR, whose preliminary work is underway, and also the new television complex which will be built with the assistance of the Soviet Union in the future, will enable these two important means of mass communication to carry their great responsibilities.

CHANGES IN MILITARY SALARIES ANNOUNCED

LD071730 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan:

A monthly salary of 2,000 afghanis plus expenses for the duration of military service will be paid to soldiers and noncommissioned officers after they have completed 2 years military service.

Soldiers and noncommissioned officers with higher education will receive a monthly salary of 2,000 afghanis from the time they complete 1 year of military service.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS 2-DAY VISIT

Arrival Statement

BK081435 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi has said that the final decision about the venue for holding seventh nonaligned summit will be taken at the foreign ministers' meeting in Baghdad on the 2d of next month.

Hammadi was speaking to newsmen at the Delhi airport on his arrival this evening. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao received Hammadi at the airport. Hammadi said that the ministerial-level meeting of the nonaligned countries will be held as scheduled on the 2d of September at Baghdad.

INA Report

JN081344 Baghdad INA in English 1330 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 8, INA -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi Sunday arrived in New Delhi carrying a message from President Saddam Husayn to Indian Premier Mrs Indira Gandhi on the 7th non-aligned summit conference.

He was received at the airport by Indian Foreign Minister Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao and high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Talking to a large number of newsmen who were present at the airport, Dr Hammadi said that Iraq expects India to play a constructive role in the matter of the non-aligned summit since India is one of the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement. The purpose of his visit is to have talks with the Indian leaders about the forthcoming nonaligned summit.

Dr Hammadi answered in the negative when asked if Iraq agrees to the suggestion by Cuba to hold the meeting of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Havana on 21st August.

When asked to comment on the Iranian propaganda against the nonaligned summit, he explained that being at war with Iran is one matter but to mix up the whole Nonaligned Movement with this conflict is another. Iran is trying to overshadow the whole Nonaligned Movement by its conflict with Iraq.

Dr Hammadi clarified Iraqi position on the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting by saying that Iraq's stand is that the ministers should meet in Baghdad as scheduled on 2d September.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi also said that before taking any final decision, Iraq wanted to consult the fellow members of the Nonaligned Movement, especially India.

Before the arrival of Dr Hammadi, pressmen present at the airport were told by Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao that as far as India is concerned till this time there is no change in the venue of the 7th nonaligned summit.

Foreign Minister Hammadi will meet later today with the French foreign minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, who is on a 24-hour visit to New Delhi.

Dr Hammadi is scheduled to meet Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi tomorrow and he is also scheduled to have a detailed meeting tomorrow with Mr Rao.

Delivers Husayn Message

JN090824 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi (INA) -- Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi today received a written message from President Saddam Husayn dealing with Iraq's preparation for the Nonaligned Movement's summit conference scheduled for next September.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi conveyed the message when he met with Mrs Indira Gandhi here today. Dr Hammadi met earlier with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and discussed bilateral relations and Iraq's preparations to host the Nonaligned Movement's summit.

Before leaving, the Iraqi envoy said that the talks the two sides held were constructive and that it has been agreed to continue the consultations in the future.

DELHI IN IRAN-IRAQ 'CROSSFIRE' OVER SUMMIT VENUE

BK071539 Hong Kong AFP in English 0530 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Iran would welcome New Delhi as the alternate venue for the seventh non-aligned summit conference, originally scheduled to be held in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, from September 6, an Iranian Embassy spokesman said here today.

"We will welcome New Delhi as the venue, as India is not only a leading member of the Non-Aligned Movement, but to our reckoning a truly non-aligned nation. We have made our stand very clear, now it is up to the movement leaders to decide upon a new venue", the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the Indian news agency, UNI, said foreign ministers of the over 90-member movement will meet in the Cuban capital Havana on August 21 to decide whether to hold the summit at Baghdad in view of the continuing war between the two member nations -- Iran and Iraq.

The Indian Government refused to either confirm or deny the latest Iranian proposal to hold the conference in New Delhi.

But even if the forthcoming Havana foreign ministers meeting decides to shift the venue to New Delhi, India would not be able to hold the conference at least till late November, due to the Asian games, scheduled to start here on November 19, a highly placed government source said.

Meanwhile, Speaker of the Iranian Parliament 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani is arriving here tomorrow to hold talks with Indian leaders on the summit venue, the Iranian spokesman said.

"We have been saying from the very beginning of the Iran-Iraq war that the summit cannot be held in Baghdad, but no one took us seriously...but the latest battle victory of the Iranian troops and our military abilities seem to have convinced the movement leaders that it will not be proper to hold the summit in the Iraqi capital", the spokesman said.

"Our objection is not only on the venue, but the aftermath, which would make Iraq the chairman of the movement for three years...we cannot allow that as Iraq had started and prolonged the war on another member nation for none of our faults", he said.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi Embassy here has also launched a diplomatic campaign to rope in India in their last effort to hold the summit in Baghdad.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi is also arriving here Sunday to impress upon India not to join hands with some other member countries in shifting the venue from Baghdad.

"We are firm on our decision that the summit should be held in Baghdad as there is no reason to shift the venue," Iraqi Ambassador Adnan J M al-Ubaydi said.

Mr al-Ubaydi said his government had made "fool-proof" security arrangements for the conference leaders.

All civilian aircraft, including the regular international airlines have been asked to stop flying to Baghdad from August 15 and there would be more than 300 fighter planes in the skies above Baghdad.

The controversy over the venue which had been going on now for some time took an official shape with Bangladesh proposing to shift the venue last month. But Iraq was firm in rejecting Dacca's proposal.

Mr al-Ubaydi, who had held a press conference here, had called Bangladesh's proposal "a conspiracy by the enemies of the Non-aligned Movement."

Fidel Castro of Cuba, the present chairman of the movement, said in a message cabled to heads of the member states earlier this week: "We suggested to Iraq that under the circumstances, it propose upon its own initiative, a change of venue and the search of an honorable solution for all this difficulty."

"But unfortunately the Government of Iraq has not yielded and insist on holding the conference under such circumstances" he added.

India said yesterday it was studying the Cuban proposal but finds itself in a diplomatic cross fire because of its equally good and prosperous economic ties with Iran and Iraq, an analyst said.

"And the latest Iranian statement that it would welcome New Delhi as an alternate venue has put India in a difficult situation, he said.

RAO REITERATES CLAIM OVER WHOLE OF KASHMIR

BK061011 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has reiterated that the whole of Jammu and Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India. He told the Rajya Sabha today that the government's attention has been drawn to the reported decision of the Pakistan Government to integrate the civil services of the Pak-occupied areas of Kashmir with those of Pakistan. Rao said all steps taken by Pakistan to integrate the civil services or to nominate people of the occupied Kashmir to the Majlis-i-Shoora [Advisory Council] are illegal. He said India has always lodged protests whenever Pakistan took steps to integrate the occupied area of Kashmir.

Replying to several supplementaries Rao said Pakistan's efforts are to keep the Kashmir issue alive. As to what step India is taking to remove irritants between the two countries, he said a series of positive efforts need to be taken.

Rao said that India believes that this view is shared by Pakistan. On its part, India is taking all necessary steps in pursuance of this process.

'HUNDREDS' DETAINED FOLLOWING TERRORIST ACTS

BK070917 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Hundreds of people have been detained for questioning after the resumption of terrorist activities in Pakistan, following a period of relative calm, newspapers here reported.

The most dramatic recent incident was the explosion of a booby-trap car last Monday [2 August] at Lahore airport, just before the departure of a domestic Karachi-bound flight, which injured eight people and destroyed seven private vehicles outside the VIP lounge.

Two days after the blast, reportedly the first of its kind in this country, eight masked youths set fire to a Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) employees' bus by throwing explosives at it, and escaped on motorcycles.

According to reports in New Delhi, the Lahore blast was claimed by a spokesman of Kabul-based Al-Zulfiqar group, who said it was carried out because three ministers of military President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq's Cabinet were supposed to have taken the plane.

The Al-Zulfiqar group was formed by Murtaza Bhutto, son of the late former Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto -- hanged on a political murder charge in April 1979 -- about two years after Gen. Zia overthrew Mr. Bhutto's government.

Nobody, however, claimed responsibility for the later Karachi incident, which coincided with numerous reports of burglary and bank robbery in Pakistan's big cities.

The newspaper reports say that over 300 people have been detained in connection with the Lahore incident and investigations have spread to other cities.

Most of those arrested belonged to the disbanded Pakistan People's Party (PPP) being led by Bhutto's widow, Nusrat, or were described as anti-social elements.

The military authorities in Punjab Province admitted that 177 Al-Zulfiqar supporters had been arrested there.

The number of arrests was expected to rise as the manhunt continued, with police in Lahore carrying out strict checks on private vehicles.

The present trouble follows the detention of about 10,000 people, according to opposition sources, after the discovery early this year of a plot to "kill important personalities" in Pakistan, using explosive-packed versions of the Islamic holy book, the Koran, reportedly brought by terrorists from Kabul.

The incident gave a bad name to the Pakistan People's Party, observers here said.

Most of those arrested then were later freed, and Minister for Home Affairs Mehmud Haroon said in June that 400 terrorists had been identified and would be tried by special courts.

According to newspaper reports, the Soviet secret service KGB was behind the Kabul-based group, while according to ammunition experts, the terrorists used a Russian-made 15-pounder high explosive time bomb.

Newspapers have also criticised acts of sabotage by "miscreants who wanted to harass the general public".

Police and security forces have meanwhile begun extra vigilance for the coming August 14 national day celebrations, newspapers said.

The regime has decided to observe Pakistan's 35th Independence Day with great pomp and show, and precautionary measures have been taken to counter any subversive move on the day, it was reported.

TERRORIST BLAMED FOR 2 AUG LAHORE BLAST

GF061311 Karachi DAWN in English 4 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Lahore, Aug 3 -- Ammunition experts in their initial investigation report have expressed the possibility of the use of a Russian-made 15-pounder high-explosive time-bomb which detonated at Lahore airport late last night.

Planted in a stolen car and minutes after the takeoff of PIA flight PK 307 DC-10, the bombs exploded in front of the VIP lounge, injuring six persons, five of them belonging to the same family. All the injured have been admitted to hospital and are out of danger.

The explosion destroyed seven cars. Knowledgeable sources told "DAWN" here today that according to a first-hand investigation report prepared by a team of explosive experts it was suspected to be an act of terrorism.

The bomb was planted in a car and connected with an automatic device. It was fixed for a particular time for explosion. The device has the capability of retaining the sparks of a burning cord off from 15 minutes to one hour, and reaching the explosive.

All the persons who suffered injuries, one of them (a child) seriously, had come from Sialkot to see off their relatives.

No person has been arrested so far but an inquiry report says that the bomb was used by an unknown terrorist who wanted to create harassment at the airport.

A high-level meeting was held here today at the airport. Among others it was attended by the base commander and other senior civil and military officials. A high-ranking official from the Ministry of Defence flew into the provincial capital from Rawalpindi to represent the secretary of defence.

In the meantime, Punjab Governor Lt-Gen. Ghulam Jilani Khan, who was in Rawalpindi to attend the MLAs [members of legislative assembly] conference and the Federal Cabinet meeting, kept his liaison on telephone with the authorities concerned and ordered an inquiry report.

Following the meeting extra precautionary security measures have been taken. Now the parking has been disallowed in front of the VIP lounge. Airport security guards have been posted at the parking lot and have been ordered to make search of any of the suspect vehicle. Anyhow, according to PIA sources, no flight was delayed in spite of the tight security measures which required additional time for the checking in of the passengers.

PPI adds: The deputy inspector-general of police, Lahore, Mr Jehanzeb Burki, told newsmen this evening the police had not yet apprehended the culprits.

He said the incident was a sabotage activity of some miscreants who wanted to harass the general public. However, he said, precautionary measures were under way and the police force had been alerted to deal with the situation.

HAQ COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

GF091315 Karachi DAWN in English 7 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] Lahore, Aug 6 -- President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that steps taken by his government to introduce Islamic system, bring about economic stability, creation of peaceful conditions and arrangements for the security of Pakistan enjoyed the support of the massive majority of people.

The president stated this in an interview published in the special issue of a Lahore daily.

Since the process of Islamization of society reflected the aspirations and desires of people, he was sure no one would be able to reverse the process in the future, the president added.

He said governments remained in power only when their policies reflected the hopes and expectations of people. His government had made constant efforts to meet the demands of people, and some very encouraging results were transparently visible [as published] in all the fields.

It had been a firm commitment of his government to enforce Islamic values in Pakistan. It had initiated some measures towards interest-free banking and institutionalizing the system of Zakar [charity]. Now the government had also announced the enforcement of "usher" [tithing] from the next rabi [spring] crop in 1983.

To accelerate the process of dispensation of speedy and inexpensive justice. the president said, the federal shari'at court was in existence.

Replying to a question about the development of rural areas, the president said development of rural areas, where the majority of the country's population lived, was totally ignored in the past. The present government had decided to place considerable emphasis on direct action to alleviate poverty and satisfy the basic needs of the rural masses.

The position now was that the rural sector was seen as a partner in the development process rather than "an object of obligation on us to help them."

When asked about the major economic policies of the government, the president said the consistent growth in the economy of over six percent in the five consecutive years had been the result of appropriate policy package implemented by the government during this period. These policies covered every sphere of economic activity.

About the role of Pakistan in the international field, the president said Pakistan had consistently pursued a policy of peace and friendly relations with all countries, particularly its neighbors, on the basis of sovereign equality.

In line with our resolve to promote the interests of Islamic ummah, the president said, Pakistan had endeavoured to further strengthen fraternal relations with the Muslim world. As an active member of the Organization of Islamic Conference, Pakistan had worked to serve the larger interests of the Islamic ummah and to bring about political, economic, social and cultural cohesion among Islamic countries.

Since becoming a member of Nonaligned Movement, he said, Pakistan had made special efforts to preserve the independent character of the movement. It had always resisted great powers' pressures and steadfastly opposed colonialism, Zionism, expansionism, domination and hegemonism in all its manifestations.

President Zia said Pakistan had continued to play an active and constructive role in international forums with the overall objective of promoting international cooperation on issues of global concern such as disarmament and the North-South dialogue.

With the United States, he said, Pakistan had entered a new stage of bilateral cooperation with the signing of 3.2 billion dollars' economic aid and military sales. This package was without any string and the United States had explicitly accepted Pakistan's commitment to the Nonaligned Movement and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

He said Pakistan had made an offer of no-war pact to India since it believed that the two countries should embark on a new relationship of understanding and confidence. Pakistan wanted to live in peace and friendship with India. It was his conviction that normalization of Indo-Pakistan relations was in the best interests of both the countries.

DAWN COMMENTS ON GANDHI VISIT TO U.S.

GF091305 Karachi DAWN in English 8 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "To Washington and Back"]

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi's nine-day visit to the United States has, in her own words, proved to be a "good" one. If the Indian leader's talks with President Reagan have not brought about a dramatic change in the state of Indo-U.S. relations, this was not really expected. Such fence-mending exercises require quiet and time-consuming diplomacy, which can only be carried out at the officials' level. However, the Indian prime minister's visit has succeeded in signalling her desire for a change.

She created the necessary impact on American public opinion and impressed her hosts with her move to strike a new balance in India's relations with the superpowers. The success or otherwise of Mrs Gandhi's visit will only be known when the new trends she has sought to set into motion crystallize.

Since Mrs Gandhi's return to power in 1980, India's relations with the United States have hit a new low. The two governments have had plenty to disagree about and, given President Reagan's and Mrs Gandhi's tough style of foreign policy, it is not surprising that the two "biggest democracies" have not been very close. Mrs Gandhi's strong opposition to the American military presence in the Indian Ocean, her reluctance openly to criticize the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan, her objection to the American arms supply to Pakistan and the American refusal to supply enriched uranium for India's Tarapur plant have soured relations between the two countries.

Mrs Gandhi now appears keen to narrow the differences. That she chose to delay her long-pending visit to Moscow in order to honour President Reagan's invitation first is significant. In Washington she made it clear that "one friendship should not come in the way of the other" and spoke of finding a "common area however small" on which to build cooperation.

To prove that they meant business, Mrs Gandhi and President Reagan agreed to set up a joint panel of scientists to evaluate research on food production, sources of energy and health. Some more areas in which to develop cooperation should not be too difficult to find. The United States is India's biggest trading partner in non-oil items and American private investment in India has increased considerably in recent months and now totals 500 million dollars.

If Mrs Gandhi's underlying motive in calling on Mr Reagan was, as has been widely implied, to change her image in the Third World and register her disapproval of Soviet policies, her American visit will be evaluated with some reservations. It is known that India's refusal publicly to deplore Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its decision to recognize the Vietnamese-backed regime in Kampuchea have undermined New Delhi's standing in the Third World.

Whether Mr Brezhnev has received the message Mrs Gandhi's visit was designed to radiate should be known in autumn when the Indian prime minister is scheduled to go to Moscow. However, the wide network of economic and military ties India has developed with the Soviet Union over the decades cannot be trimmed down immediately. And a visit to Washington does not automatically improve Indira's credentials with the Non-Aligned Movement. Mrs Gandhi would be expected to demonstrate her support for the principles of non-intervention and independence of all states more convincingly, especially in the context of Afghanistan, if she wants to refurbish the nonaligned image of her country.

FRG EXPULSION OF STUDENTS 'HOSTILE ACT'

LD091744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Aug 82

["Text" of statement issued by Foreign Ministry Public Relations Office -- date not given]

[Text] More than 3 months after the arrest of 86 struggling sons of the Muslim nation, who were arrested for defending themselves against the enemies of the Islamic revolution and who are living under the most difficult conditions in FRG prisons, we have learned that FRG courts have issued a ruling expelling 22 of these students.

While expressing its regret, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary to reiterate the sensitivity of the awakened Iranian community to these unjust verdicts. This sensitivity stems from the fact that FRG judges have never in the past demonstrated a similar reaction to counterrevolutionary offenses committed by the enemies of Islam and the Islamic Republic, such as attacks on and destruction of Islamic Republic missions, injuries to Islamic Republic officials or the attack on the Hamburg mosque, which sustained major damage. In certain cases they even released some of the offenders shortly afterwards.

Thus, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran interprets this as a hostile act against the Islamic revolution and believes that its predictable repercussions may have a harmful effect on relations between the two countries and leave undesirable scars.

IRNA EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF RAFSANJANI INDIA VISIT

LD092216 Tehran IRNA in English 2001 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Tehran, 9 Aug IRNA -- Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani is due to leave Tehran for New Delhi tomorrow (Tuesday), heading a high-ranking political, parliamentary and economic delegation. During his visit, the Majlis speaker is to explain and discuss the stands of the Islamic Republic towards the world issues, including the imposed Iraqi war, the Zionist aggression upon Lebanon, the change of the venue of the non-aligned summit meeting from Baghdad, and the expansion of mutual relations with India.

A speaker of the Indian External Affairs Ministry has welcomed the delegation's visit and considered it as a unique opportunity for the expansion of relations between the two countries' parliaments. He added that the Iranian Majlis speaker was one of the close aides of Imam Khomeyni and one of the most important figures in the leadership of Iran. The spokesman continued that Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani would hold meetings with the Indian prime minister, Ms Indira Gandhi, and other authorities.

He denied a recent report of the Iraqi official news agency quoting Ms Gandhi as saying in a meeting with members of the Indian association in New York that the statements of some of the leaders of Muslim countries would have adverse effects on the Indian Muslims.

The visit is being made at the official invitation of the speaker of the Indian house of people, Balram Jakhar. Minister of Mines and Metals Musavian several Majlis deputies, head of the atomic energy organisation, and Ayatollah Montazeri's representative will accompany Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani.

This is the highest ranking Iranian delegation to India after the victory of the Islamic revolution.

KHOMEYNI SPEECH TO GOVERNORS, GENDARMERIE

GF091452 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to group of provincial governors general, gendarmerie personnel and the interior minister -- recorded, duration 27 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I praise the presence of the governors general and the gendarmerie personnel here and [am happy to] see those determined faces. I thank and praise the effort of all the gentlemen, the gendarmerie who are making sacrifices for Islam everywhere and also the governors general who carry out their duties at their post.

I tell all those who are performing a service that they should pay attention to maintaining the honor of the Islamic Republic which is the honor of Islam. The honor of the Islamic Republic today is tied to the honor of its officials. Everyone, in whatever post, has responsibilities corresponding to a particular position. The level of responsibility corresponds to the position of each particular individual or organization. Pay attention so that, God forbid, things are not done which can be capitalized on by certain groups, or in performing your duty in this country you in fact are doing things detrimental to the Islamic Republic. You must dedicate all your efforts for Islam and the Islamic Republic.

Sometimes the people who want to serve do things which are not correct according to Islamic values. For example, they begin shouting and chanting slogans, praying and shouting "God is great" in the middle of the night. This causes problems for their neighbors, the ill, the handicapped and those in hospitals. They all suffer. You turn something which you think is worshipping into a great sin. If, let us imagine, a group wishes to hold unity prayers at dawn; this can be done inside their house or wherever they are. It is for God. If they use a loudspeaker, they should use it inside so that the sound is not heard outside. I sometimes see people who complain and say that some groups have completely disturbed them and they have not even been able to sleep.

This is a small matter which I mention and the principle should encompass all levels. Assume that you, dear guards and other officials, wish to take over a house you have discovered to be a safehouse. You, of course, must do that. However, investigations should be carried out beforehand to determine that without a doubt it is a safehouse so that, God forbid, you do not enter a house thinking it is a safehouse whereas it is housing a group of women and children and before you realize the mistake, God forbid, a number of the children are either killed or wounded.

You want to do Islamic work but may end up committing a great crime. All your work is performed in the presence of God and you are responsible. There is responsibility on earth too but the most important is one's responsibility to the Almighty.

All governors general are dutybound to pay attention to all those working under them so that things do not occur contrary to Islamic values. The more important ones are the judges. The judges who have control over the lives, property and honor of the people. They must pay attention and make sure that they do not send a meek one to jail or, God forbid, send him to his execution as an oppressor. Such things are your responsibilities and if you shirk these responsibility in this world, you will not be able to escape your responsibilities toward God. The judge hovers on the borders of hell. He sits right on the border of hell. The judges have control over everything, whether they are Revolution Court judges or the ordinary ones. The judges must note that they perform a service which is very sensitive and carries heavy responsibilities and should, God forbid, they slip and harm the life, property or honor of a Muslim because of a mistake or, God forbid, deliberately do so, then they will have to be tried in this world; if they escape trial in this world, they will not escape the judgment of the Almighty.

Everyone is responsible for the defense of the Islamic Republic. Today, when we have a war going on at our border, when they claim that they have left the Islamic homeland completely -- yet sometimes because of their stupidity they confess that they are still here -- we must continue to defend Islam, the honor of Muslims and their tradition.

So long as there is a need for individuals there, all those who can, without exception, should supply the necessary personnel and material at the border. Of course, this is not obligatory for everyone so long as there is a sufficient number. So long as there is a need, there is an obligation for everyone. If a group goes and does the job then the others are not needed. But so long as there is a need, the obligation applies to all people equally. However, if a group does the work then the obligation for the rest no longer holds true.

Today there is still a need. Our country needs zealous self-sacrificing people for Islam. We must finish the work at the border and the areas where we have entered Iraqi territory to defend Islam and the Islamic nation.

So long as they [crowd interrupts by chanting "Praise be the Lord"]. So long as they have not complied with our conditions our war will continue. It is not acceptable if they say they have withdrawn. We must see for ourselves that they have withdrawn. We know that they are still in our country and are still holding many places and have fortifications there. They bomb Abadan and other cities almost every day from the other side. So long as the situation is thus and so long as they have not complied with our conditions -- these wise conditions which are agreeable to all the wise ones in the world, and we are not trying to force these conditions, these conditions which were set out at the beginning and have remained the same -- we continue to adhere to them and will continue the war until they are met. We are not able to make peace with ruffians. I, God willing, am hopeful that you gentlemen and the respected clergymen who work with you gentlemen will guide [everyone] in all affairs so that, God forbid, a youth who is not paying attention to conditions does nothing contrary to the values of the Islamic Republic.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,011

LD091804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Communique No 1,011 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. This is to inform dear compatriots of the results of efforts and battles by the self-sacrificers of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces. Yesterday, exchanges of fire between Islam's self-sacrificers and Iraqi Ba'thist hirelings continued sporadically on the country's western fronts. Fire returned by the combatants of the ground forces set ablaze and destroyed a number of Saddamist supply encampments and a number of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded.

On the morning of 7 August Islam's victorious and powerful fighters, composed of combatants of the ground forces and self-sacrificers of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, carried out a series of surprise lightning operations against mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist positions in the Meymak and Meykhazar regions. Pounding enemy armor and positions, they returned safely to their bases. In this battle, which was backed by the powerful artillery of the ground forces at every stage of the operation, heavy blows were struck at the enemy. Enemy losses and casualties include 19 trenches destroyed, 5 observation posts destroyed, 3 mortars destroyed, 1 57-mm gun destroyed, guns damaged or disabled and more than 90 enemy personnel killed.

Yesterday exchanges of fire continued on the southern fronts. Islam's victorious combatants, returning artillery fire on mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist positions, silenced enemy fire and prevented any enemy deployment or movement.

Over the past 24 hours Islam's combatants, while defending their positions, continued to consolidate these positions as far as possible.

Over the past 24 hours exchanges of artillery and heavy-weapon fire continued on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, and the warriors of the navy and of the gendarmerie pounded infantry and artillery positions of the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thists, destroying six Iraqi trenches, two observation posts, one supply post and one ammunition dump. Killing a number of Saddamist hirelings, they prevented them from carrving out any deployment or movement on the Al-Faw-Basra supply axis.

Criminal Iraqi Ba'thist hirelings yesterday continued to bring the city of Abadan under their long-range artillery fire, setting ablaze and destroying 12 houses.

Yesterday Iraqi air intrusions were neutralized.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRAQI LOSSES IN ARVAND RUD AREA REPORTED

LD092130 Tehran IRNA in English 2021 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Abadan, 9 Aug IRNA -- Firing on the enemy positions around the Iraqi region of Saybah on the other side of the Arvand River, the Islamic revolutionary committeemen of Abadan, southern Iran, smashed a great munitions depot, two watch posts and a gathering building of the enemy and killed at least 15 Iraqi troops today.

Iraqi positions on the other side of the Arvand River were also barraged by the naval combatants who smashed an observation post, a machine gun position, a group bunker and RPG-7 position, killing at least 8 enemy soldiers today.

Defending their positions and firing on the Iraqi fortifications in the Iraqi region of Al-Faw, the gendarmerie combatants destroyed a gathering building and a watch post of the enemy and killed 5 Iraqi troops during the same period.

Aggressor Iraqi warplanes violated the air space of Abadan and Khorramshahr 5 times today, but were forced to flee by the fire of air defence of the Islamic combatants.

Iraqi Ba'thist forces fired on the residential areas of Abadan, martyring 3 civilians, wounding 15 others as well as damaging a mosque and setting ablaze 12 residential units today.

CLANDESTINE ON ARMS DEALS WITH ISRAEL, DPRK

GF090930 (Clandestine) Seda-ye Iran in Persian to Iran 1930 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] The regime of Khomeyni and the Government of Israel have started their [word indistinct] transaction again. In a recent deal Iran bought $50-million-worth of arms from Israel. The Israeli officials are holding talks with the Islamic Republic Government on the sale of arms taken as booty from Beirut to Khomeyni's regime.

Mohsen Reza'i, the chief of revolution guards, has claimed that modern tanks made in the Soviet Union and being used by the Iranian Army were bought by the Iraqis from the Soviet Union and taken as booty by Khomeyni's forces.

However, according to exact information we have obtained, these tanks were sold to the Islamic Republic Government by the DPRK.

VELAYATI, MONTAZERI DISCUSS FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD092214 Tehran IRNA in English 2008 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Qom, Aug 9, IRNA -- Foreign Minister Velayati met and conferred with Ayatollah Montazeri here today. Velayati, who was accompanied by the outgoing Iranian ambassador to Cuba and Iranian charge d'affaires to Hungary, handed a report concerning the employment of committed and capable representatives of the Islamic Republic in foreign countries.

Ayatollah Montazeri said during this meeting that the Foreign Ministry was one of the most corrupt institutions during the former regime and hence somewhat difficult to reorganise. He added also that the religious and revolutionary representatives of the Islamic Republic in foreign countries must be given sufficient elbow-room to act unhampered by bureaucratic barriers and too limited authorisation from the central government.

Ayatollah Montazeri pointed out that the foreign minister should hold meetings with the members of delegations going to visit other countries for exchanging views on politics.

KHOMEYNI, NATEQ-NURI MESSAGES ON COMMITTEES

LD091150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, while retaining his ministerial portfolio, has been appointed head of the Islamic revolution committees by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Following the resignation of Mr Mohammed Reza Mahdavi-Kani as head of the Islamic revolution committees, the interior minister presented the imam of the nation with a letter on 3 August, to which the imam of the nation gave the following reply:

In His exalted name. While thanking Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr Mahdavi-Kani, who will serve Islam to the best of his ability, and while regretting his resignation, I hereby appoint Mr Nateq-Nuri as head of the Islamic revolution committees of Iran. I expect all the personnel of the committees and their excellencies the clergy who serve the committees to cooperate with him. I pray for his success in the service of Islam and the Muslims.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi-Khomeyni, 8 August

Here is the text of the interior minister's letter to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. To the auspicious presence of the Grand Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, may God make the Muslims enjoy his long life.

With due respect I would like to inform Your Eminence, as you are already informed, that the Islamic Consultative Assembly on 4 June 1982 discussed the subject of national service of guards who belong to committees. The Majlis ruled that the said foundations should continue under supervision of the Interior Ministry. This ministry has been entrusted with the task of preparing the committees' constitution and presenting it to the Majlis as a bill for ratification.

On the basis of the Majlis ruling, the Interior Ministry has taken steps, but some gentlemen are of the opinion that the legislation is not clear as to whether the Islamic committees should be supervised by the Interior Ministry before its constitution is approved by the Majlis.

At the same time, as you are aware, His Excellency Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani has resigned from his post as head of the Islamic revolution committees. Therefore, the revolution committees have been left without a head, which in itself may have serious consequences.

Therefore, I request you to order whatever you consider to be advisable so that the issue can be cleared up and a head be appointed by Your Eminence for the committees.

My apologies,

[Signed] Minister of Interior 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, 3 August 1982

NATEQ-NURI ON CABINET RESIGNATIONS, KURDS

GF091744 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 29 Jul 82 p 12

[Exclusive interview granted by Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri to JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Regarding the recent Cabinet reshuffle, the interior minister said: Only a few ministers of the Cabinet will be replaced, one of whom is Hojjat ol-Eslam Ma'adikhah. His doctors have diagnosed him as having a heart condition; as a result, he will not be able to continue his duties.

Similarly Mr Rohani submitted his resignation some time back due to some personal problems. Brother Musavian is preparing for his Majlis candidacy and therefore he was resigned from his post as minister of mines and industries.

Concluding his interview, the interior minister expressed his opinion on the security of the area inhabited by the Kurds. He said: Praise be to God that with His blessings, we have achieved phenomenal success in the axes of the south and west of the country and in Kordestan, for example, on the Sa'in Dezh highway in Takab which has been opened after 3 years. Similarly, the Baneh-Sar Dasht highway and the Bukan dam have been purged of counterrevolutionaries.

He added: In the operations that our combatants carried out in the Kurd-inhabited areas of our country, those affiliated with the minigroups surrendered in batches to law enforcement bodies and handed over their weapons.

CLANDESTINE REPORTS OFFICIAL'S 'EXECUTION'

GF100402 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, armed strugglers have carriedbut the revolutionary execution of Mohammad (Kiashemshaki), who was acting director of the regime's reconstruction crusade in Reza'iyeh. Our correspondent says the so-called reconstruction crusade, which has become one of the regime's espionage centers, is a frequent target of attack by the armed strugglers.

(Kiashemshaki) had given many reports to the regime's security organizations concerning the activities of the armed strugglers. From the point of view of the strugglers, he was doomed to execution. The sentence was carried out in Reza'iyeh some time ago.

GUARDS SEARCH HOUSE OF KHOMEYNI'S BROTHER

GF091716 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent quoting informed sources, the guards attacked the house of Ayatollah Pasandideh, the brother of Ruhollah Khomeyni, and following a search of his house and having insulted him, left the premises.

The guards believed that the children of Ayatollah Pasandideh and his son-in-law, who have been in hiding for some time, were hidden there.

The house of Ayatollah Pasandideh has been under surveillance for a year now and his activities are being monitored.

300 MOJAHEDIN KILLED, WOUNDED, ARRESTED

LD082338 Tehran IRNA in English 2000 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Ahvaz, Aug 8, IRNA -- Close to 300 members and activists of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization have been arrested, killed or wounded here by the Islamic revolutionary committees since April 21, according to a knowledgeable source at Khuzestan Province's prosecutor's office of the Islamic revolution.

Some 60 team houses of the Mojahedin-e Khalq terrorist group has been discovered during this period, he said, adding that this was an effective blow to the Mojahedin-e Khalq in this provincial capital, contrary to an interview made by Mas'ud Rajavi (the fugitive leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq now in Paris) two weeks ago denying these facts.

This source also informed IRNA that those arrested had admitted to illicit sexual relations between the male and female members of the group and this was a clear indication of their un-Islamic manners despite their claims, he said.

Meanwhile, the prosecutor's office here also announced the discovery of a number of weapons and munitions depots belonging to another terrorist group, the communist union of Iran, but it did not say when. It added that "hundreds of grenades, tens of RPG-7 rockets and RPG-7's, along with wireless equipment and Kalashnikovs had been among the discoveries and that a number of persons had been arrested in this connection.

EXECUTION OF SARBEDARAN MEMBER REPORTED

GF100355 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports that Bahman Rahimian, a member of the (?struggling) Sarbedaran group, has been sent to the execution squads by the guards. Following his execution by firing squad, the people of Tonekabon declared 3 days of mourning and avoided going to public places. Rahimian was accused of killing Shamsollah Faraji, commander of the Ramsar Revolution Guards Corps.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS BAHA'I EXECUTED IN SHIRAZ

GF061540 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Continuing the massacre and arrests of religious minorities in Iran, the Islamic regime of Iran has executed a Baha'i named 'Abbas Qoli (Sa'edipur) in Shiraz.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SFRY -- Belgrade, 9 Aug IRNA -- A high-ranking Iranian delegation from the national Iranian copper industries, headed by the managing director of this company, Mohammad Hadi Ardabili, arrived here today to review prospects for expanding technical cooperation with Yugoslavia. The Iranian delegation will also visit few copper mills and mines of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Tehran IRNA in English 2035 GMT 9 Aug 82 LD]